

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL, FARRAH-MATIA.

Dr. LANG asked the Colonial Secretary.—“Whether he was aware that four children, of a family of which both parents are alive and in health, have been sent to one of the orphan schools at Parramatta during the present week?”

Mr. LUCAS—In accordance with the application of the Rev. Mr. Sheehy, the admission of four children to the Roman Catholic Orphan School at Parramatta was arranged.

The Rev. Mr. Sheehy stated in his application that the father of the children was alive, but that he had lately attempted to commit suicide, and would not or could not do anything to maintain them; that the mother was lame and in great distress, and further, that she was spoken of very highly.

“THUNDERBOLT.” THE BUSHRANGER.

Mr. PICKERING asked the Colonial Secretary.—“Is it the intention of the Government temporally to increase the force of the Northern districts, to meet a special party, with the view of capturing the bushranger ‘Thunderbolt’?”

Mr. PARKES said in reply, “That he was extremely anxious to see that steps were taken to effect the capture of this person. Any such statement must necessarily tend to defeat the object of the Government, and the only good that could result from it would be good to the bushranger. He might add that he should be very happy to hear the Government take such steps.”

Mr. MACPHERSON moved that the following words be added to the clause: “Except where such road is bounded on either side by cultivated land.” Wherever the road was under cultivation the road should be fenced in either side. This was necessary for the protection of state individuals.

Mr. WILSON said the effect of this amendment would be to injure the usefulness of the bill by preventing the government from awarding liability which they would otherwise have to the owner of the land.

Mr. PARKES said in reply, “That he was extremely anxious to see that steps were taken to effect the capture of this person. Any such statement must necessarily tend to defeat the object of the Government, and the only good that could result from it would be good to the bushranger. He might add that he should be very happy to hear the Government take such steps.”

OPENING OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Mr. MORRICE asked the Secretary for Public Works.—“Is what date is fixed for the opening of the railway traffic to Bowral? On the Southern line? 1st August?”

Are the Government aware that there is a limit of penalty for non-performance of these works within a certain time? Is the Government propose to enforce the penalties in case of non-performance of contracts within time?”

What dates have the contractors allowed them to complete the railway line to Marulan and to Goulburn?”

Mr. PARKES said in reply to the first question, all time had been fixed for the completion of the line to Marulan and Sutton Forest, but it would certainly be within three months. To the second question, he answered yes. To the third, the 16th September, 1867.

To the fourth, the 20th August, per week for the passenger train, and 25th August, per week for the goods train.

To the sixth, you make no reference could be shown why the penalties should not be enforced.

In answer to the last question, the contract for the completion of the railway to Marulan would expire on the 4th March, 1868.

Mr. PARKES said in reply to the first question, all time had been fixed for the completion of the line to Marulan and Sutton Forest, but it would certainly be within three months.

To the second question, he answered yes. To the third, the 16th September, 1867.

To the fourth, the 20th August, per week for the passenger train, and 25th August, per week for the goods train.

To the sixth, you make no reference could be shown why the penalties should not be enforced.

In answer to the last question, the contract for the completion of the railway to Marulan would expire on the 4th March, 1868.

ROAD FROM DENILIQUIN TO ECHUCA.

Dr. LANG asked the Secretary for Public Works.—“Whether it is the intention of Government to make any provision in the Estimates for the ensuing year, for the construction of a road from Deniliquin to Echuca, on the Murray River?”

Mr. BURNS said he had not been determined to make provision for the construction of a road from Deniliquin to Echuca. The master was still under consideration.

Mr. WILSON laid upon the table a return to an order of the motion of Mr. PARKES, the bill was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and the second reading was fixed for the 1st of August.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. LUCAS moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of obtaining the settlement of a question that he could not get settled elsewhere. In the district which he had the honour to represent, there was a road running from Hayley Hill to the Lake George, which was thirty-two miles long, received 27 per mile from the Government for keeping it in order. The road being of such a length it was found desirable to divide the Trust. Two years ago he (Mr. Lucas) recommended to the Lands Department that this road should be divided into two roads, one for each district, but that it should be carried out in the same manner as the rest of the roads in the district.

Mr. LUCAS said it was necessary that some bill should be introduced to divide the road, and he had been requested to do so.

He was told that he had no right to do so, and he had no right to speak to him at all, he had no right to complain of the treatment he had received—he had as much justice as the case he had in hand seemed to deserve, but in any case where the Government acted in a spirit of arbitrariness, he had no right to complain.

Mr. PARKES said he was not under any obligation to the Government.

Mr. WILSON said the hon. member had received as much justice from the Government as any other hon. member.

They were not in the habit of consulting on every point of the law, but the hon. member had done his duty.

Mr. PARKES said in reply to the hon. member for the Northern Gold Fields (Mr. Pickering), containing correspondence in reference to a dispute claim in a mining claim in the Northern district.

FEDERAL COUNCIL BILL.

Mr. PARKES brought up a bill to authorise the members of the Executive Council to be members of a Federal Council.

On the motion of Mr. PARKES, the bill was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and the second reading was fixed for the 1st of August.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. LUCAS moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of obtaining the settlement of a question that he could not get settled elsewhere. In the district which he had the honour to represent, there was a road running from Hayley Hill to the Lake George, which was thirty-two miles long, received 27 per mile from the Government for keeping it in order. The road being of such a length it was found desirable to divide the Trust. Two years ago he (Mr. Lucas) recommended to the Lands Department that this road should be divided into two roads, one for each district, but that it should be carried out in the same manner as the rest of the roads in the district.

Mr. LUCAS said it was necessary that some bill should be introduced to divide the road, and he had been requested to do so.

He was told that he had no right to do so, and he had no right to speak to him at all, he had no right to complain of the treatment he had received—he had as much justice as the case he had in hand seemed to deserve, but in any case where the Government acted in a spirit of arbitrariness, he had no right to complain.

Mr. PARKES said he was not under any obligation to the Government.

Mr. WILSON said the hon. member had received as much justice from the Government as any other hon. member.

They were not in the habit of consulting on every point of the law, but the hon. member had done his duty.

Mr. PARKES said in reply to the hon. member for the Northern Gold Fields (Mr. Pickering), containing correspondence in reference to a dispute claim in a mining claim in the Northern district.

FEDERAL COUNCIL BILL.

Mr. PARKES brought up a bill to authorise the members of the Executive Council to be members of a Federal Council.

On the motion of Mr. PARKES, the bill was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and the second reading was fixed for the 1st of August.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. LUCAS moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of obtaining the settlement of a question that he could not get settled elsewhere. In the district which he had the honour to represent, there was a road running from Hayley Hill to the Lake George, which was thirty-two miles long, received 27 per mile from the Government for keeping it in order. The road being of such a length it was found desirable to divide the Trust. Two years ago he (Mr. Lucas) recommended to the Lands Department that this road should be divided into two roads, one for each district, but that it should be carried out in the same manner as the rest of the roads in the district.

Mr. LUCAS said it was necessary that some bill should be introduced to divide the road, and he had been requested to do so.

He was told that he had no right to do so, and he had no right to speak to him at all, he had no right to complain of the treatment he had received—he had as much justice as the case he had in hand seemed to deserve, but in any case where the Government acted in a spirit of arbitrariness, he had no right to complain.

Mr. PARKES said he was not under any obligation to the Government.

Mr. WILSON said the hon. member had received as much justice from the Government as any other hon. member.

They were not in the habit of consulting on every point of the law, but the hon. member had done his duty.

Mr. PARKES said in reply to the hon. member for the Northern Gold Fields (Mr. Pickering), containing correspondence in reference to a dispute claim in a mining claim in the Northern district.

FEDERAL COUNCIL BILL.

Mr. PARKES brought up a bill to authorise the members of the Executive Council to be members of a Federal Council.

On the motion of Mr. PARKES, the bill was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and the second reading was fixed for the 1st of August.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. LUCAS moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of obtaining the settlement of a question that he could not get settled elsewhere. In the district which he had the honour to represent, there was a road running from Hayley Hill to the Lake George, which was thirty-two miles long, received 27 per mile from the Government for keeping it in order. The road being of such a length it was found desirable to divide the Trust. Two years ago he (Mr. Lucas) recommended to the Lands Department that this road should be divided into two roads, one for each district, but that it should be carried out in the same manner as the rest of the roads in the district.

Mr. LUCAS said it was necessary that some bill should be introduced to divide the road, and he had been requested to do so.

He was told that he had no right to do so, and he had no right to speak to him at all, he had no right to complain of the treatment he had received—he had as much justice as the case he had in hand seemed to deserve, but in any case where the Government acted in a spirit of arbitrariness, he had no right to complain.

Mr. PARKES said he was not under any obligation to the Government.

Mr. WILSON said the hon. member had received as much justice from the Government as any other hon. member.

They were not in the habit of consulting on every point of the law, but the hon. member had done his duty.

Mr. PARKES said in reply to the hon. member for the Northern Gold Fields (Mr. Pickering), containing correspondence in reference to a dispute claim in a mining claim in the Northern district.

FEDERAL COUNCIL BILL.

Mr. PARKES brought up a bill to authorise the members of the Executive Council to be members of a Federal Council.

On the motion of Mr. PARKES, the bill was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and the second reading was fixed for the 1st of August.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. LUCAS moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of obtaining the settlement of a question that he could not get settled elsewhere. In the district which he had the honour to represent, there was a road running from Hayley Hill to the Lake George, which was thirty-two miles long, received 27 per mile from the Government for keeping it in order. The road being of such a length it was found desirable to divide the Trust. Two years ago he (Mr. Lucas) recommended to the Lands Department that this road should be divided into two roads, one for each district, but that it should be carried out in the same manner as the rest of the roads in the district.

Mr. LUCAS said it was necessary that some bill should be introduced to divide the road, and he had been requested to do so.

He was told that he had no right to do so, and he had no right to speak to him at all, he had no right to complain of the treatment he had received—he had as much justice as the case he had in hand seemed to deserve, but in any case where the Government acted in a spirit of arbitrariness, he had no right to complain.

Mr. PARKES said he was not under any obligation to the Government.

Mr. WILSON said the hon. member had received as much justice from the Government as any other hon. member.

They were not in the habit of consulting on every point of the law, but the hon. member had done his duty.

Mr. PARKES said in reply to the hon. member for the Northern Gold Fields (Mr. Pickering), containing correspondence in reference to a dispute claim in a mining claim in the Northern district.

FEDERAL COUNCIL BILL.

Mr. PARKES brought up a bill to authorise the members of the Executive Council to be members of a Federal Council.

On the motion of Mr. PARKES, the bill was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and the second reading was fixed for the 1st of August.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. LUCAS moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of obtaining the settlement of a question that he could not get settled elsewhere. In the district which he had the honour to represent, there was a road running from Hayley Hill to the Lake George, which was thirty-two miles long, received 27 per mile from the Government for keeping it in order. The road being of such a length it was found desirable to divide the Trust. Two years ago he (Mr. Lucas) recommended to the Lands Department that this road should be divided into two roads, one for each district, but that it should be carried out in the same manner as the rest of the roads in the district.

Mr. LUCAS said it was necessary that some bill should be introduced to divide the road, and he had been requested to do so.

He was told that he had no right to do so, and he had no right to speak to him at all, he had no right to complain of the treatment he had received—he had as much justice as the case he had in hand seemed to deserve, but in any case where the Government acted in a spirit of arbitrariness, he had no right to complain.

Mr. PARKES said he was not under any obligation to the Government.

Mr. WILSON said the hon. member had received as much justice from the Government as any other hon. member.

They were not in the habit of consulting on every point of the law, but the hon. member had done his duty.

Mr. PARKES said in reply to the hon. member for the Northern Gold Fields (Mr. Pickering), containing correspondence in reference to a dispute claim in a mining claim in the Northern district.

FEDERAL COUNCIL BILL.

Mr. PARKES brought up a bill to authorise the members of the Executive Council to be members of a Federal Council.

On the motion of Mr. PARKES, the bill was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and the second reading was fixed for the 1st of August.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. LUCAS moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of obtaining the settlement of a question that he could not get settled elsewhere. In the district which he had the honour to represent, there was a road running from Hayley Hill to the Lake George, which was thirty-two miles long, received 27 per mile from the Government for keeping it in order. The road being of such a length it was found desirable to divide the Trust. Two years ago he (Mr. Lucas) recommended to the Lands Department that this road should be divided into two roads, one for each district, but that it should be carried out in the same manner as the rest of the roads in the district.

Mr. LUCAS said it was necessary that some bill should be introduced to divide the road, and he had been requested to do so.

He was told that he had no right to do so, and he had no right to speak to him at all, he had no right to complain of the treatment he had received—he had as much justice as the case he had in hand seemed to deserve, but in any case where the Government acted in a spirit of arbitrariness, he had no right to complain.

Mr. PARKES said he was not under any obligation to the Government.

Mr. WILSON said the hon. member had received as much justice from the Government as any other hon. member.

They were not in the habit of consulting on every point of the law, but the hon. member had done his duty.

Mr. PARKES said in reply to the hon. member for the Northern Gold Fields (Mr. Pickering), containing correspondence in reference to a dispute claim in a mining claim in the Northern district.

FEDERAL COUNCIL BILL.

Mr. PARKES brought up a bill to authorise the members of the Executive Council to be members of a Federal Council.

On the motion of Mr. PARKES, the bill was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and the second reading was fixed for the 1st of August.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. LUCAS moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of obtaining the settlement of a question that he could not get settled elsewhere. In the district which he had the honour to represent, there was a road running from Hayley Hill to the Lake George, which was thirty-two miles long, received 27 per mile from the Government for keeping it in order. The road being of such a length it was found desirable to divide the Trust

have had "notice of such assessment;" but the notice of 4th February, 1867, which was served upon him, appears to me to be notice, rather than an assessment for half-a-year, than for an entire year—and I have already observed that that notice was dated ten days before the date of the letter dated 17th Feb., and marked by postmaster as having been received on the 20th May, covering a remittance of £230, which was not paid in until the 27th May; witness produced a letter of the 24th May, enclosing £193 from the manager of the Matilda bank, and marked by postmaster as having been received on the 29th May; this latter sum of £230 had not been paid by prisoner to the credit of the Matilda bank; the first intimation to prisoner respecting his appointment to a situation in the New Zealand branch bank was made to him about the 25th May, and he left for New Zealand on the 27th May, and has since been in the service provided by the director, with the list or description of the notes received by prisoner from Matilda on the 25th May, and they correspond so far as they go, that is, with the exception of £55 deficiency, Anthony H. Adams, manager of the branch bank at New Zealand, states that the note for which the plaintiff complains is a crossed remittance of the notes comprising the sum of £230, made on the 23rd May last. Prisoner received his defence. Committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. Bail allowed in £600, with two surties in £300 each.

LAWRENCE V. PHILLIPS.

This was an action for slander, and damages were laid at £200. It appeared that Phillips was an agent of Mr. Warden, carrying out business directed by the defendant as a tradesman, carrying on business at Brindley's Hill. Phillips had obtained a judgment in the District Court for the costs, and on the Sunday morning on which the alleged slander was uttered the defendant went to the plaintiff's place, and asked to pay the amount of the sum of £100, so that an account might not be taken out. Plaintiff alleged that as soon as the defendant entered the bar he called him a "—swindling vagabond," &c. Plaintiff and his son deposed to the words and the son stated that they were uttered in a loud voice, and might be heard at a distance of about 100 yards. Mr. Blennerhough, who was present, stated that the plaintiff first called the defendant "a—low mean blackguard," whereupon the defendant rejoined that if he were that, the plaintiff was "a—swindler, for he had swindled him out of his good name." Plaintiff had no one to call as a witness but the plaintiff's son, and three of the neighbors who had since been drowned at the heads. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages £20. Mr. Salomons, instructed by Mr. R. B. Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. S. C. Brown for the defendant.

WALSH AND OTHERS V. LAWERS.

Plaintiffs were carpenters and joiners, and they sued the defendant for work and labour. The amount of their claim was £279.6d., a balance alleged to be due on work done by them in the building of a church and a house at Burwood. It appeared that the defendant had employed the plaintiffs, and had been paid by them £12.10s. 6d. The building of the church was stopped by the committee in September, 1866; but the defendant continuously employed the plaintiff by giving them work in a church at Burwood. The plaintiff, in consequence of the conduct of the defendant, acquiesced in the abandonment of their contract at Burwood church. They made no claim for compensation, and had not demanded additional payment in account of the work done until the present action was brought. The plaintiff had given up all claim to compensation, and had agreed to be satisfied with a verbal agreement and for specific sums, which had been paid. His Honor was of opinion on the evidence, that the plaintiff had been sufficiently paid, that the work had been done under agreement, and that the plaintiff had no claim presented. Verdict for the defendant. Mr. Doak appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. S. C. Brown for the defendant.

HENRY V. TALBOT.

Plaintiff claimed £6s. 6d. for hay sold and delivered to the defendant, and a sum amounting to £1.10s. 6d. for hay delivered by him, and had accounted on the pillars of the gate at the entrance of the defendant's premises, at Cook's River, and the defendant, therefore, objected to pay for the hay. The plaintiff alleged that he had employed a drayman to deliver the hay, and that he was not employed as his servant. His Honor was of opinion that the plaintiff was his servant, and that the person employed by him became his agent, for whose actions he was responsible. Defendant paid the court the price of the hay, less the sum expended in the plaintiff's behalf. The cost of the hay was £1.10s. 6d. The plaintiff had done the work under contract, and had, in fact, been paid by the sum of £1.10s. 6d. The building of the church was stopped by the committee in September, 1866; but the defendant continuously employed the plaintiff by giving them work in a church at Burwood. The plaintiff, in consequence of the conduct of the defendant, acquiesced in the abandonment of their contract at Burwood church. They made no claim for compensation, and had not demanded additional payment in account of the work done until the present action was brought. The plaintiff had given up all claim to compensation, and had agreed to be satisfied with a verbal agreement and for specific sums, which had been paid. His Honor was of opinion on the evidence, that the plaintiff had been sufficiently paid, that the work had been done under agreement, and that the plaintiff had no claim presented. Verdict for the defendant. Mr. Doak appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. S. C. Brown for the defendant.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.—Before their Worship Messrs. H. V. Ross, S. H. Pearce, J. Gandy, G. Hill, and Mr. Justice Hayes, from the ship Empress of India, was sent to gaol for 21 days.

John Farquhar, brought up for drunkenness, was charged with a neglect of his duty, in default to be imprisoned two hours; and for assaulting the apprehending constable, a further fine of £10., or forty-eight hours. Defendant was remanded. The court adjourned.

James Livingston taken into custody for prosecution, supposed to be of unsound mind. Ordered to be sent to Tarban Creek.

Edward Clarke, Bernard Grimwade, John Bright, Harry Hurley, and William Griffiths appeared on summons, and with a few men, to stay, and were found in sum varying from £1. to 7s. 6d., with £1. 6d. each in cash.

James Livingston taken into custody for prosecution, supposed to be of unsound mind. Ordered to be sent to Tarban Creek.

George Seal, a licensed waterman, appeared on remand, charged with plying for hire in the river's-jury's in Finsbury, and with being drunk and disorderly for his conduct, and that he was a drunkard. His Honor was of opinion that the plaintiff had been sufficiently paid, and that something was due to the plaintiff, and was willing to come to a settlement on the basis of the agreement. Verdict for the defendant. Mr. Green appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Gannon for the defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

BEFORE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Hart applied on behalf of John Graneay, an insolvent, for an allowance from his estate. Two witnesses were examined, and an order was made for an allowance of £20.

Creditors' directions in the estate of George Schroeder, given at Albury on the 13th August, were read on the motion of Mr. Sampson.

The rule in Maxted v. Delaney was discharged, with costs.

Before the REGISTRAR.—In the estate of James Hayes, a first meeting. No appearance.

In the estate of James Goulding, a first meeting. No debts were proved.

EDWARD CLARK.

Stephen Nutt, of Sydney, commission agent, Librarian, £322.9s. 4d. Assets, £71.8s. Mr. Mackenzie official assignee. The sum of a writ for £156, my liability for which I dispute, has compelled me to take this step.—STEPHEN NUTT.

THE ESTATE OF GEORGE SCHROEDER.

Friday, August 13.—At 11: Benjamin J. Kemp, Hugh E. Dwyer, Samuel J. Salter, Strachan & Co., third, William Hender, Robert Connel, Maurice Isackson, single, Mary A. Martin, special.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, August 17.—At 11: Benjamin J. Kemp, Hugh E. Dwyer, George W. Willis, Quinn, Mr. McNamee, Charles Roberts, Francis Gray, James Moloney and John Black, James Fitzgerald, Thomas Walsh, Joseph Taylor, John Muir, James Smith, Frank Philip Smethie. At 2: Robert Randal Randolph.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.—Before the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Levy, Birrell, Williams, Day, and Fox.

Nine persons were brought before the Court. Of these three were fined 5s. each, and two were fined 10s. each, for drunkenness.

James Jones, found guilty of having assaulted Daniel McAlpin by striking him on the arm with a shovel, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with stripes to be inflicted six months, or in default to be imprisoned six months.

Thomas Young was charged with being on the premises of Frederick Seale, Newcastle, for the purpose of committing a robbery. After some delay he was remanded to 5 o'clock this morning he was brought before the magistrate, and took into custody. Frederick Seale deposed that prisoner had no right to be on his premises; prisoner had said that he meant no harm; and had not missed anything. To be imprisoned three months.

Clifford Cox was charged with having been on the premises of Sarah Taylor, of Clarence-street, widow, deposed that she keeps a lodgings-house, and prisoner was employed by her as a runner, and resides on the premises; yesterday afternoon he came out, and on her return, between 5 and 6 o'clock, found her bedroom door, which she locked before going out, open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing. He replied that he only went in to look after the child of the deceased, Mrs. Taylor, step-daughter of prosecutor, deposited in the same afternoon. She saw prisoner in her mother's bedroom, near the drawers; on seeing her he came towards her, and asked where the baby was; she called for the servant, and prisoner also came left the room; while passing through the passage, he struck the child, which had been broken open; she afterwards saw prisoner in York-street, and asked him what he had been doing

**THE SYDNEY
MONTHLY OVERLAND
MAIL.**

BY THE MAIL STEAMER BOMBAY.

Friday, 27th July to 2nd August.
On the night of the 26th July, a most diabolical attempt was made to poison Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Botany-street, and their servant girls. No clue has yet been obtained to the criminal parties.

La Perouse's monument at Botany has been restored, and the enclosure, &c., put into a creditable state of repair.

"Thunderbird," the bushranger, robbed the mail between Murrurundi and Tenterfield on Friday last.

The Council of Education have so far modified the 62nd regulation under the Public Schools Act that in "Denominational Schools," it shall not be necessary to use the Scripture lessons published under the sanction of the Board of National Education in Ireland.

A man named Thomas Lewis was so severely scalded on the 9th instant, that he died in the Sydney Infirmary of the injuries last Sunday afternoon.

John Waters, a seaman on board the Empress of India, died in the Infirmary on Sunday last from the effects of a fall.

On Sunday and Monday last a recurrence of stormy weather took place, and two pilot boats were lost at the Heads on the 29th of July.

The Annual meeting of the Home Visiting and Relief Society, was held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on Tuesday last.

Last Tuesday evening the Rev. Dr. Steel delivered, at St. Stephen's Church, Macquarie-street, an interesting and instructive lecture on the "Ruined Cities of Bashan."

Ellen Burns died suddenly at Baylis's buildings, off George-street, last Monday evening, from natural causes.

A young woman named Barnes was killed by a fall from her horse, near Wallabang, on the 22nd instant.

A man, who had drowned near Moree, in the Moonee Creek, about three weeks ago, was found dead.

An amateur dramatic entertainment was given at St. Mary's Seminary, last Wednesday evening, in aid of the Roman Catholic church, at Double Bay.

A man named Thomas Castle Dine (said to be ordinarily a resident of Penrith), was drowned whilst attempting to ford the river at Bathurst, on the 31st July.

A soup kitchen for the necessitous poor, has recently been opened in Dixon-street, Liverpool-street West.

Bushrangers have lately made their appearance in the Merion and Bland Districts.

The Gold Escort, on Thursday last, was unable to leave Emu Creek, owing to the flooded state of the roads between that place and Cooma.

The annual meeting of the members of the Royal Sydney Yacht Club was held, in Bridge-street, last Thursday evening.

Another river flood took place at Wagga Wagga on the 30th of July.

The 10th anniversary of the Surry Hills Mutual Improvement Society took place in Botany-street, on the 30th ultimo.

James Bourke, of Castlereagh-street, died suddenly, on Wednesday last.

A man named William Jones, at Menindee, poisoned himself, on the 28th July, by taking strichna.

A child named John Corrie Campbell was scalped to death, at Newcastle, a few days since.

On the 1st instant, a seaman, belonging to H.M.S. Brisk, fell from the main-yard to the deck, and was killed.

Friday, 2nd to 9th August.

The members of the Shipwrights' Provident Union have presented their president, Mr. S. W. Brightfield, with a portrait of himself, painted in oils, as a mark of their esteem.

Mr. Alexander McLean, of Redfern, baker, was knocked down by the passenger train, at the Railway terminus, on the evening of the 2nd instant, and received such severe injury that he died soon afterwards.

A musical and literary entertainment was given by the Trinity Musical and Literary Institute, on the 2nd instant, at the parochial schoolroom, Lower Fort-street.

The quarterly prize meeting of the Small-bore Rifle Club, which commenced on the 20th of July, was finished at the Volunteer Rifle Range, on Saturday last.

The University boat-race came off, in the harbour, on the 1st instant. Mr. Yeoman's crew, in the third year, came off with lead of nearly three lengths.

A Free Reading, in connection with the Half-holiday Association, came off at the Temperance Hall last Saturday night. A cheap concert was given at the School of Arts on the same evening.

The bridge over the Macquarie at Bathurst was opened for traffic on Saturday last.

The Post-office at Dubbo was robbed last Friday night, but only a few letters were taken.

The subscription portrait of the late lamented Dr. Wooley, by Mr. W. M. Tweedie, of Piccadilly, London, have arrived, and were unpacked at the University on Saturday last. The original picture has been greatly admired, and is an exact duplicate of the portrait in the same artist, intended for the School of Arts. The original will adorn the walls of the Great Hall of the University.

The news from Port Bourke that the Darling was rising slowly, and steamers were arriving daily.

A School of Arts has been established at Berrima. On the 5th instant, Mr. W. Wilkins delivered a lecture upon Congregational Singing in the Wesleyan church, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

It is understood that The Barb, was, on Monday last, sent off for all his engagements, the Port Phillip being engaged.

A gentleman, on Monday last, walked from Sydney to Parramatta and back between five minutes past 2 p.m. and 10 o'clock the same evening.

The half-yearly meeting of the Bush Missionary Society was held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, last Tuesday evening, Mr. J. Bacon in the chair.

On the evening of the 8th instant, the first of a course of popular lectures, to be given at the Mechanics' School of Arts during the winter season, was delivered in the hall of that institution by the Rev. Dr. Baddeley, the subject selected being "Edmund Spenser."

At Balranald, the Murrumbidgee has overflowed its banks, and inundated miles of country.

One hundred and fifty tons of unpicked quartz, crushed from the prospecting claim of O'Brien's Reef at Emu Creek, have given the splendid yield of 478 ounces.

The premises formerly occupied as a military barracks in the city of Newcastle, having been fitted up for the purpose, have been proclaimed a Public Industrial School.

M. Robert Shearer Crummer, died somewhat suddenly at his residence, Burton-street, Darlinghurst, last Monday afternoon.

It is understood that a fresh mine of kerosene has been discovered by Mr. M. Larkin, on his property at Bondi.

At the meeting of the Working Committee of the Floods Relief Fund, on Tuesday last, large grants of seed were made for the Hunter River district, and grants of seed and provisions for the Hawkesbury district.

The annual meeting of the Sydney Bethel Union was held on Tuesday evening in the Mariners' Church, Lower George-street, and was numerously attended.

In the City Council on Tuesday last the following resolution was carried on the motion of Alderman Woods:—"That the sum of £2000 be voted by this Council for the purpose of giving a fitting reception to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on his arrival at Sydney."

A meeting of the Royal Society of New South Wales took place last Wednesday evening at the Australian Library, Bent-street, Mr. G. R. Smalley in the chair.

The mode of making bread by means of Dr. Dugdale's patented machinery, which has been tried in Melbourne with most satisfactory results, is shortly to be introduced here.

A gymnasium has been opened by Mr. John Kinloch in Castlereagh-street.

On the evening of the 1st instant Thomas Wootten, a very old resident of Thionne, the Manning River, was found to be falling to the punt, whilst endeavouring to pull it ashore.

The monthly meeting of the Horticultural Society of New South Wales was held in the lecture room of the School of Arts last Wednesday night.

The teatotal portion of the crew of H.M.S. Brisk were entertained at a tea meeting last Thursday night, in the Temperance Hall, by No. 1 Division of the Sons of Temperance. The Hon. the Minister of Lands, &c., attended.

A meeting of the subscribers to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of pilots Robinson and Reeder, Robert Green, and the boatmen who lost their lives at the Heads on the 29th ultimo, was held last Wednesday afternoon, in the Chamber of Commerce. A committee was appointed, and other business transacted.

The dead body of a man has been found in the bush on the upper station, near the S.W. district.

The Select Alpine Cathedral Close Bill has been referred to a Select Committee.

A man, named Thomas Laffin, of the Glebe, died suddenly from natural causes, on the 8th instant.

A newly-married couple were subjected to shameful insult and outrage by a mob at Wilberforce on the 18th ultimo. Some of the offenders have been committed for trial.

A fine monumental brass, to the memory of Mrs. Sophia Campbell, has just been completed by Messrs. Thomas Salter & Co., Pitt-street.

The Hotel de Ville Wagga Wagga was struck up at 10 a.m., on Tuesday last, near Benelong station, and robbed by three armed bushrangers.

The recent news from England via South Australia states, amongst other things that Sir John Young's successor is to be Earl Belmonte—an Irish nobleman, descended from one of the Scottish emigrant families.

The body of a man much decayed has been found in the Macquarie River, near Bathurst, on the Kelso side.

The Honorable Degrees Bill was rejected in the Assembly, on the order for its second reading, by a majority of 29 to 16.

The North Wagga steam flour mill was entirely consumed by fire last Thursday morning.

The Agnes Irving steamer came into collision with the schooner Welcome Home, timber-laden, from the Richmond River, bound for Sydney, at an early hour last Thursday morning. The occurrence took place to the south of Bird Island.

A married woman, named Mary Maroony, was burned to death at Burragorang, on the 14th July.

The Annual meeting of the Home Visiting and Relief Society, was held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on Tuesday last.

Last Tuesday evening the Rev. Dr. Steel delivered, at St. Stephen's Church, Macquarie-street, an interesting and instructive lecture on the "Ruined Cities of Bashan."

Ellen Burns died suddenly at Baylis's buildings, off George-street, last Monday evening, from natural causes.

A young woman named Barnes was killed by a fall from her horse, near Wallabang, on the 22nd instant.

A man, named Patrick Collins, died suddenly in Brougham-place, on the 9th instant.

The curious and rare orchid, angraecum esquipedale, from Madagascar, greenish-white petals and sepals, pure white labellum or lip, and long green spur, is now in flower in the Botanic Gardens, and is well worth seeing.

Mr. Robert Forster and Mr. J. B. Suttor are candidates for the vacant electorates of East Macquarie. They are proposed on Thursday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday last.

A man, named Michael Dean, died suddenly, at Brougham-place, on Sunday last. On the previous day a woman named Anna Moran died of exhaustion, on her way to the Infirmary.

Mr. J. K. Smalley, Government Astronomer, gave a lecture on Terrestrial Magnetism and Astronomy, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, took place on Saturday

PARLIAMENT.

THE COUNCIL.

On Wednesday, 24th July, the business was merely of a formal nature.

On Thursday, 25th, Mr. PLUNKETT moved that the House go into committee on the Regulation of the Public Schools Act, under the 7th section of the Public Schools Act. He pointed out that his resolutions referred chiefly to the rules affecting the Denominational schools, and did not take exception to those affecting Public schools, which were a refer of the Act itself. He stated that his opinions as to the Act itself were unchanged, and referred to the appointment of members of Government to the Council, and the choice of Mr. Parkes, Colonial Secretary, as President—notwithstanding a strong expression of opinion by Mr. PARTRIDGE, that the Council should be unconnected with the Government.

The resolution was carried.

Company's Bill was also taken through committee and reported. The bill to authorise the resumption of certain dedicated Crown lands was also taken through committee.

On Wednesday, 21st, a message was received from the Legislative Assembly returning the Newcastle Steam Tug Company's Bill without amendment.

The Dedicated Crown Lands Resumption Bill was recommended, for the purpose of making an addition to the schedule, and was reported, with an amendment, and the report was adopted.—The Clarence and Richmond Rivers Steam Navigation Company's Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE ASSEMBLY.

On Tuesday, 23rd July, Mr. George M'KAY, member for Orange, took the oath and his seat. Mr. M'KAY moved that the House would not sanction the following regulation of the Council of Education:—“Character of School Books.—Such books only as are supplied or sanctioned by the Council to be used for ordinary instruction”—unless the words “in public, provisional, or half-time schools” were added. He said that the whole question of the existence of Denominational schools was involved in this motion. By a compromise that was entered into by the supporters of Denominational schools and the promoters of the Public Schools Act, it was understood that the character of the religious instruction given in Denominational schools should remain as it was before the passing of the Act, whilst to the different denominations it was left to decide what the character of the ordinary instruction of the schools should be. By the regulations passed by the Council of Education, it was now sought to reduce these schools to the same level with the other Public schools. In all these schools it was provided that one hour in every day was to be set apart for religious instruction, and the Denominational very fully conformed to this act inserted therein, selected such books for religious teaching as they considered best for the social, moral, and religious training of their children. Under the Public Schools Act, and the regulations passed by the Council of Education, the Denominationalists laboured under the following disabilities:—First, the difficulty and almost impossibility of forming new Denominational schools; second, no grants for building or repairing schools unless vested in the Council; third, the denial of assistance towards furnishing Denominational schools, whilst the certificates of examination for various pieces of school furniture; and last, the appointment of the schoolmaster by the Council, and the conditions imposed on candidates for training schools. The disabilities were the price paid by the Denominationalists for the privilege of selecting books for their schools, and yet now the Council of Education sought to deprive them of even this last poor remains of Denominationalism, for which they had given up so much. He appealed to the House not to permit this last crowning blow to be done to them. Parkes said that the subject of making some regulation for the storage of kerosene oil was under consideration of the Government. Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the Camperdown and Randwick Cemeteries Bill. A debate ensued, on an amendment moved by Mr. WATKINS, that the bill be referred to a select committee, to enable the parties opposed to the bill to adduce additional evidence. The amendment was easily carried, and divided by a majority of 10 to 9, and the bill was read a second time.—The Clarence and Richmond Rivers Steam Navigation Company's Bill was referred to a select committee.—The Presbyterian—now St. Andrew's—College Bill, was gone through in committee, the amendments proposed by Mr. GOWAN agreed to, and the bill was rejected.—The Newcastle Steam Tug Company's Bill was taken through committee and reported without amendment.

On Thursday, 1st August, the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Presbyterian College Bill was adopted. Mr. A. CAMPBELL having, however, first, moved the reconsideration of the bill, with a view to changing the name from “St. Andrew's” to “The Queen's,” but this was negatived without division.—The consideration in committee of the Camperdown and Randwick Cemeteries Bill was postponed, at the instance of Sir W. MANNING, in reference to a correspondence which is going on as to the Church of England portion of the Haslem Creek Cemetery.

On Wednesday, 7th August, Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the Border Customs Bill, the object of which was to declare valid the powers entered into by Mr. MARTIN and Mr. BROWN, before the arrival of the Government of New South Wales with the Victorian Government in reference to the collection of Border dues, and to indemnify officers for acts done in the carrying out of this agreement since it was entered into. Mr. DOCKER briefly referred to the many unsuccessful attempts at negotiation, which had all failed in consequence of the attitude assumed by the Victorian Government, until the Government of New South Wales assumed its rights by collecting the tolls, and the like, and by the payment of £100,000 to the Government of Victoria.

Mr. DEAS THOMAS, while congratulating the country and the Government on the arrangement which had been made, objected to that portion of it which provided that there should be no alteration in our Customs or Excise duties without an adjustment of the sums to be paid by Victoria. Mr. WEEKS complained that the colony of South Australia had not been included in the Conference, and that the agreement was rather hostile to that colony. Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL approved of the agreement, and should support the bill. Mr. HAY, Mr. PLUNKETT, and Mr. A. CAMPBELL, severally expressed their intention of supporting the bill, and after a brief reply from Mr. DOCKER, the bill was read a second time.—A bill to authorise the resumption of certain dedicated land was brought up from the Assembly and read a first time. The House went into committee on the Camperdown and Randwick Cemetery Bill. A long and difficult discussion took place on this clause, the object of which, as explained by Mr. DOCKER, was to prohibit burials in Camperdown Cemetery except in particular cases in which the authority of the Colonial Secretary would be required to be obtained, and also to prohibit burials in Randwick, except in vaults or in leaden coffins, and in ground to which an exclusive right had already been granted. Finally, on the motion of Mr. A. CAMPBELL, to clause 1 was amended by striking out the words “which may be encased in leaden coffins.” Mr. A. CAMPBELL then proposed to strike out also the words, “be interred in a vault of stone or brick,” which was objected to by Sir W. MANNING, and the amendment was carried on division, by a majority of six to five. The bill was further amended by striking out the words “encased in leaden coffins,” in the proviso as to the Randwick Cemetery. The bill was reported with amendments.—The Newcastle Steam Tug Company's Bill was read a third time and passed.

On Thursday, 8th, Mr. A. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Customs and Excise Bill, which he said was the same in principle as that of the Customs and Excise Bill introduced by the late Mr. R. JOHNSON, having, however, been revised by his Honor the Chief Justice since that gentleman's death. The bill was read a second time.—The House went into committee on the Border Customs' Bill, Mr. DEAS THOMAS proposed the amendment of which he had given notice to the first clause, reserving to the Legislature of New South Wales the power at all times to alter the Customs or Excise duties whenever the public interest might require it. Mr. DOCKER opposed the proviso as altogether unnecessary. Mr. DEAS THOMAS maintained that under the agreement and the clause as proposed, no alteration could be made in our duties pending this agreement without going to the Victorian Government to ask permission. The PARLIAMENT said that there was no doubt as to the power of the Legislature to alter duties at any time notwithstanding any such agreement. Mr. HAY said that it would be a breach of faith to do so in fact of the agreement, and the sanction of the Government of Victoria. Mr. DOCKER denied that there would any breach of faith as suggested. The amendment was negatived by a majority of six to five. The bill was finally reported without amendment.—The report of the Committee of the Whole upon the Camperdown and Randwick Cemetery Bill was adopted.

On Wednesday, 14th, the bill to provide for the resumption of certain dedicated Crown lands was read a second time.—The Border Customs and Excise Bill was read a third time and passed, and returned to the Legislative Assembly.—The Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Company's Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

On Thursday, 15th, the Arbitrations Facilitation Bill was taken through committee and reported.—The Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation

Company's Bill was also taken through committee and reported. The bill to authorise the resumption of certain dedicated Crown lands was also taken through committee.

On Wednesday, 21st, a message was received from the Legislative Assembly returning the Newcastle Steam Tug Company's Bill without amendment.

The Dedicated Crown Lands Resumption Bill was recommended, for the purpose of making an addition to the schedule, and was reported, with an amendment, and the report was adopted.—The Clarence and Richmond Rivers Steam Navigation Company's Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE ASSEMBLY.

On Tuesday, 23rd July, Mr. George M'KAY, member for Orange, took the oath and his seat. Mr. M'KAY moved that the House would not sanction the following regulation of the Council of Education:—“Character of School Books.—Such books only as are supplied or sanctioned by the Council to be used for ordinary instruction”—unless the words “in public, provisional, or half-time schools” were added. He said that the whole question of the existence of Denominational schools was involved in this motion. By a compromise that was entered into by the supporters of Denominational schools and the promoters of the Public Schools Act, it was understood that the character of the religious instruction given in Denominational schools should remain as it was before the passing of the Act, whilst to the different denominations it was left to decide what the character of the ordinary instruction of the schools should be. By the regulations passed by the Council of Education, it was now sought to reduce these schools to the same level with the other Public schools. In all these schools it was provided that one hour in every day was to be set apart for religious instruction, and the Denominational very fully conformed to this act inserted therein, selected such books for religious teaching as they considered best for the social, moral, and religious training of their children. Under the Public Schools Act, and the regulations passed by the Council of Education, the Denominationalists laboured under the following disabilities:—First, the difficulty and almost impossibility of forming new Denominational schools; second, no grants for building or repairing schools unless vested in the Council; third, the denial of assistance towards furnishing Denominational schools, whilst the certificates of examination for various pieces of school furniture; and last, the appointment of the schoolmaster by the Council, and the conditions imposed on candidates for training schools. The disabilities were the price paid by the Denominationalists for the privilege of selecting books for their schools, and yet now the Council of Education sought to deprive them of even this last poor remains of Denominationalism, for which they had given up so much. He appealed to the House not to permit this last crowning blow to be done to them. Parkes said that the subject of making some regulation for the storage of kerosene oil was under consideration of the Government. Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the Camperdown and Randwick Cemeteries Bill. A debate ensued, on an amendment moved by Mr. WATKINS, that the bill be referred to a select committee, to enable the parties opposed to the bill to adduce additional evidence. The amendment was easily carried, and divided by a majority of 10 to 9, and the bill was read a second time.—The Clarence and Richmond Rivers Steam Navigation Company's Bill was referred to a select committee.—The Presbyterian—now St. Andrew's—College Bill, was gone through in committee, the amendments proposed by Mr. GOWAN agreed to, and the bill was rejected.—The Newcastle Steam Tug Company's Bill was taken through committee and reported without amendment.

On Wednesday, 31st, Mr. P. A. JENNINGS was sworn and took his seat as a member of the Council.—Leave of absence for a month was granted to Mr. LOWE.—A bill to ratify the Border Customs arrangements was brought up from the Assembly, and read a first time.—Mr. DOCKER, in reply to Mr. WATKINS, said that the subject of making some regulation for the storage of kerosene oil was under consideration of the Government.

Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the Camperdown and Randwick Cemeteries Bill.

A debate ensued, on an amendment moved by Mr. WATKINS, that the bill be referred to a select committee.

The bill was read a second time.—The Clarence and Richmond Rivers Steam Navigation Company's Bill was read a second time.

On Thursday, 1st August, the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Presbyterian College Bill was adopted. Mr. A. CAMPBELL having, however, first, moved the reconsideration of the bill, with a view to changing the name from “St. Andrew's” to “The Queen's,” but this was negatived without division.—The consideration in committee of the Camperdown and Randwick Cemeteries Bill was postponed, at the instance of Sir W. MANNING, in reference to a correspondence which is going on as to the Church of England portion of the Haslem Creek Cemetery.

On Wednesday, 7th August, Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the Border Customs Bill, the object of which was to declare valid the powers entered into by Mr. MARTIN and Mr. BROWN, before the arrival of the Government of New South Wales with the Victorian Government in reference to the collection of Border dues, and to indemnify officers for acts done in the carrying out of this agreement since it was entered into. Mr. DOCKER briefly referred to the many unsuccessful attempts at negotiation, which had all failed in consequence of the attitude assumed by the Victorian Government, until the Government of New South Wales assumed its rights by collecting the tolls, and the like, and by the payment of £100,000 to the Government of Victoria.

Mr. DEAS THOMAS, while congratulating the country and the Government on the arrangement which had been made, objected to that portion of it which provided that there should be no alteration in our Customs or Excise duties without an adjustment of the sums to be paid by Victoria. Mr. WEEKS complained that the colony of South Australia had not been included in the Conference, and that the agreement was rather hostile to that colony. Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL approved of the agreement, and should support the bill. Mr. HAY, Mr. PLUNKETT, and Mr. A. CAMPBELL, severally expressed their intention of supporting the bill, and after a brief reply from Mr. DOCKER, the bill was read a second time.—A bill to authorise the resumption of certain dedicated land was brought up from the Assembly and read a first time. The House went into committee on the Camperdown and Randwick Cemetery Bill. A long and difficult discussion took place on this clause, the object of which, as explained by Mr. DOCKER, was to prohibit burials in Camperdown Cemetery except in particular cases in which the authority of the Colonial Secretary would be required to be obtained, and also to prohibit burials in Randwick, except in vaults or in leaden coffins, and in ground to which an exclusive right had already been granted. Finally, on the motion of Mr. A. CAMPBELL, to clause 1 was amended by striking out the words “which may be encased in leaden coffins.” Mr. A. CAMPBELL then proposed to strike out also the words, “be interred in a vault of stone or brick,” which was objected to by Sir W. MANNING, and the amendment was carried on division, by a majority of six to five. The bill was further amended by striking out the words “encased in leaden coffins,” in the proviso as to the Randwick Cemetery. The bill was reported with amendments.—The Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Company's Bill was read a third time and passed.

On Thursday, 8th, Mr. A. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Customs and Excise Bill, which he said was the same in principle as that of the Customs and Excise Bill introduced by the late Mr. R. JOHNSON, having, however, been revised by his Honor the Chief Justice since that gentleman's death. The bill was read a second time.—The House went into committee on the Border Customs' Bill, Mr. DEAS THOMAS proposed the amendment of which he had given notice to the first clause, reserving to the Legislature of New South Wales the power at all times to alter the Customs or Excise duties whenever the public interest might require it. Mr. DOCKER opposed the proviso as altogether unnecessary. Mr. DEAS THOMAS maintained that under the agreement and the clause as proposed, no alteration could be made in our duties pending this agreement without going to the Victorian Government to ask permission. The PARLIAMENT said that there was no doubt as to the power of the Legislature to alter duties at any time notwithstanding any such agreement. Mr. HAY said that it would be a breach of faith to do so in fact of the agreement, and the sanction of the Government of Victoria. Mr. DOCKER denied that there would any breach of faith as suggested. The amendment was negatived by a majority of six to five. The bill was finally reported without amendment.—The report of the Committee of the Whole upon the Camperdown and Randwick Cemetery Bill was adopted.

On Wednesday, 14th, the bill to provide for the resumption of certain dedicated Crown lands was read a second time.—The Border Customs and Excise Bill was read a third time and passed, and returned to the Legislative Assembly.—The Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Company's Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

On Thursday, 15th, the Arbitrations Facilitation Bill was taken through committee and reported.—The Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation

Company's Bill was also taken through committee and reported. The bill to authorise the resumption of certain dedicated Crown lands was also taken through committee.

On Wednesday, 21st, a message was received from the Legislative Assembly returning the Newcastle Steam Tug Company's Bill without amendment.

The Dedicated Crown Lands Resumption Bill was recommended, for the purpose of making an addition to the schedule, and was reported, with an amendment, and the report was adopted.—The Clarence and Richmond Rivers Steam Navigation Company's Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE ASSEMBLY.

On Tuesday, 23rd July, Mr. George M'KAY, member for Orange, took the oath and his seat. Mr. M'KAY moved that the House would not sanction the following regulation of the Council of Education:—“Character of School Books.—Such books only as are supplied or sanctioned by the Council to be used for ordinary instruction”—unless the words “in public, provisional, or half-time schools” were added. He said that the whole question of the existence of Denominational schools was involved in this motion. By a compromise that was entered into by the supporters of Denominational schools and the promoters of the Public Schools Act, it was understood that the character of the religious instruction given in Denominational schools should remain as it was before the passing of the Act, whilst to the different denominations it was left to decide what the character of the ordinary instruction of the schools should be. By the regulations passed by the Council of Education, it was now sought to reduce these schools to the same level with the other Public schools. In all these schools it was provided that one hour in every day was to be set apart for religious instruction, and the Denominational very fully conformed to this act inserted therein, selected such books for religious teaching as they considered best for the social, moral, and religious training of their children. Under the Public Schools Act, and the regulations passed by the Council of Education, the Denominationalists laboured under the following disabilities:—First, the difficulty and almost impossibility of forming new Denominational schools; second, no grants for building or repairing schools unless vested in the Council; third, the denial of assistance towards furnishing Denominational schools, whilst the certificates of examination for various pieces of school furniture; and last, the appointment of the schoolmaster by the Council, and the conditions imposed on candidates for training schools. The disabilities were the price paid by the Denominationalists for the privilege of selecting books for their schools, and yet now the Council of Education sought to deprive them of even this last poor remains of Denominationalism, for which they had given up so much. He appealed to the House not to permit this last crowning blow to be done to them. Parkes said that the subject of making some regulation for the storage of kerosene oil was under consideration of the Government. Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the Camperdown and Randwick Cemeteries Bill. A debate ensued, on an amendment moved by Mr. WATKINS, that the bill be referred to a select committee, to enable the parties opposed to the bill to adduce additional evidence. The amendment was easily carried, and divided by a majority of 10 to 9, and the bill was read a second time.—The Clarence and Richmond Rivers Steam Navigation Company's Bill was referred to a select committee.—The Presbyterian—now St. Andrew's—College Bill, was gone through in committee, the amendments proposed by Mr. GOWAN agreed to, and the bill was rejected.—The Newcastle Steam Tug Company's Bill was taken through committee and reported without amendment.

On Wednesday, 31st, Mr. P. A. JENNINGS was sworn and took his seat as a member of the Council.—Leave of absence for a month was granted to Mr. LOWE.—A bill to ratify the Border Customs arrangements was brought up from the Assembly, and read a first time.—Mr. DOCKER, in reply to Mr. WATKINS, said that the subject of making some regulation for the storage of kerosene oil was under consideration of the Government.

Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the Camperdown and Randwick Cemeteries Bill.

A debate ensued, on an amendment moved by Mr. WATKINS, that the bill be referred to a select committee.

The bill was read a second time.—The Clarence and Richmond Rivers Steam Navigation Company's Bill was read a second time.

On Thursday, 1st August, the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Presbyterian College Bill was adopted. Mr. A. CAMPBELL having, however, first, moved the reconsideration of the bill, with a view to changing the name from “St. Andrew's” to “The Queen's,” but this was negatived without division.—The consideration in committee of the Camperdown and Randwick Cemeteries Bill was postponed, at the instance of Sir W. MANNING, in reference to a correspondence which is going on as to the Church of England portion of the Haslem Creek Cemetery.

On Wednesday, 7th August, Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the Border Customs Bill, the object of which was to declare valid the powers entered into by Mr. MARTIN and Mr. BROWN, before the arrival of the Government of New South Wales with the Victorian Government in reference to the collection of Border dues, and to indemnify officers for acts done in the carrying out of this agreement since it was entered into. Mr. DOCKER briefly referred to the many unsuccessful attempts at negotiation, which had all failed in consequence of the attitude assumed by the Victorian Government, until the Government of New South Wales assumed its rights by collecting the tolls, and the like, and by the payment of £100,000 to the Government of Victoria.

Mr. DEAS THOMAS, while congratulating the country and the Government on the arrangement which had been made, objected to that portion of it which provided that there should be no alteration in our Customs or Excise duties without an adjustment of the sums to be paid by Victoria. Mr. WEEKS complained that the colony of South Australia had not been included in the Conference, and that the agreement was rather hostile to that colony. Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL approved of the agreement, and should support the bill. Mr. HAY, Mr. PLUNKETT, and Mr. A. CAMPBELL, severally expressed their intention of supporting the bill, and after a brief reply from Mr. DOCKER, the bill was read a second time.—A bill to authorise the resumption of certain dedicated land was brought up from the Assembly and read a first time. The House went into committee on the Camperdown and Randwick Cemetery Bill. A long and difficult discussion took place on this clause, the object of which, as explained by Mr. DOCKER, was to prohibit burials in Camperdown Cemetery except in particular cases in which the authority of the Colonial Secretary would be required to be obtained, and also to prohibit burials in Randwick, except in vaults or in leaden coffins, and in ground to which an exclusive right had already been granted. Finally, on the motion of Mr. A. CAMPBELL, to clause 1 was amended by striking out the words “which may be encased in leaden coffins.” Mr. A. CAMPBELL then proposed to strike out also the words, “be interred in a vault of stone or brick,” which was objected to by Sir W. MANNING, and the amendment was carried on division, by a majority of six to five. The bill was further amended by striking out the words “encased in leaden coffins,” in the proviso as to the Randwick Cemetery. The bill was reported with amendments.—The Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Company's Bill was read a third time and passed.

On Thursday, 8th, Mr. A. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Customs and Excise Bill, which he said was the same in principle as that of the Customs and Excise Bill introduced by the late Mr. R. JOHNSON, having, however, been revised by his Honor the Chief Justice since that gentleman's death. The bill was read a second time.—The House went into committee on the Border Customs' Bill, Mr. DEAS THOMAS proposed the amendment of which he had given notice to the first clause, reserving to the Legislature of New South Wales the power at all times to alter the Customs or Excise duties whenever the public interest might require it. Mr. DOCKER opposed the proviso as altogether unnecessary. Mr. DEAS THOMAS maintained that under the agreement and the clause as proposed, no alteration could be made in our duties pending this agreement without going to the Victorian Government to ask permission. The PARLIAMENT said that there was no doubt as to the power of the Legislature to alter duties at any time notwithstanding any such agreement. Mr. HAY said that it would be a breach of faith to do so in fact of the agreement, and the sanction of the Government of Victoria. Mr. DOCKER denied that there would any breach of faith as suggested. The amendment was negatived by a majority of six to five. The bill was finally reported without amendment.—The report of the Committee of the Whole upon the Camperdown and Randwick Cemetery Bill was adopted.

On Wednesday, 14th, the bill to provide for the resumption of certain dedicated Crown lands was read a second time.—The Border Customs and Excise Bill was read a third time and passed, and returned to the Legislative Assembly.—The Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Company's Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

On Thursday, 15th, the Arbitrations Facilitation Bill was taken through committee

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867.

SNAIL by the undersigned — Bottled ale:

Albany's
Bitter
Merton Cox's
Bottled stout:
Byssus's
Merton Cox's
Agricultural implements
Artificial Wine
Primo English bacon
Roman cement
Port-sherry
Cass brandy
Genes.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
332, George-street.

SHEEP SPECIFIC for the CURE of SCAB, TICK, &c. The undersigned have for SALE a small shipment of the above, manufactured by the Richmond Cavalier Company, Liverpool.

The specific is in general use among English farmers, and has been found to be very efficacious.

ROMILIN, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street, Sydney.

METAL, YELLOW METAL and NAILS

Milner bolts, sheeting foil, house foil
Boiler and Pump plates, bellies, rivets, angle iron
V. I. R. sheets and belting, safety and tape fuse
Galvanized corrugated iron, Smith and McLean's
Fencing wire, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; coils oil, in drums
Wire mesh, wire mesh, wire mesh
White zinc, green and blue paint
Europe rope, spun yarn, marline
Paperhangings, easel cases; Liverpool soap
Wetherupson's confectionery, in tins, bottles and packets
Glenfield patent starch, yeast, casein, and mustard
Morton's galatine lozenges, Barry's chioroy
Ling fish, red herring
U. V. Co.'s old brandy, in cases
Sherry, in half-glasses, quarter glasses, and rewers
Brown and white wine, port wine, &c., to the 28 lbs.
Writing, printing papers, envelopes, and stationery.

CAIRH, PATERSON, and CO., 14, Wynyard-square.

STAMEN ENGINES and BOILERS, &c.

15 ft. 3 in. horizontal engines and large boiler
and S. B. highly polished portable engines, Ransome
and Sims' and Tenant and Co.'

Turning lathes, 92 and 111 inches, 15 to 18 feet bed

Drilling machine, planing and sawing machine

Ploughs, Ransome, Sims, and Murray's

Stringing, 20 ft. 6 in. and 41 gallons.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 14, Wynyard-square.

FOR PRIVATE SALE

The following STATION Properties:

NEW SOUTH WALES—

LACHLAN DISTRICT BILLABONG on Lake Cowal, Bladn's Plains, with first-class improvements, 2500 HEAD OF CATTLE,

a very superior herd, bred from imported bulls and their progeny.

CLARENCE RIVER, GREGGAROW and NYMOIBOA, with important improvements, and

2400 head of choice cattle

2000 head of sheep

150 head.

GLENKROH, 10 miles from GRAFTON, on the Clarence River, with

2000 head of cattle, a quiet herd.

LAVENSTRAK, adjoining Glenkroh, with capital improvements, and

2000 head of cattle, including about 120 Mick Cows.

QUEENSLAND—

DARLING DOWNS—DAANDINE, a few miles from DALBY, with extensive improvements, and

4500 head of cattle, a well known coaching stud.

DARLING DOWNS.

NUNDIEBERNE, with improvements, and the following stock, &c.:

12,000 sheep, more or less.

50 head of cattle.

DISTRICT OF MORTON.

COOCHIN COOCHIN, with 3000 head of cattle, more or less.

MARANOA DISTRICT.

COOMBARRE, on the Balonne River, with 3500 head of cattle, a general mixed herd.

LICHARDST DISTRICT.

APIS CRICK STATION, on the MacKenzie River, with numerous and substantial improvements, and

15,800 sheep, more or less.

CLIFTON, with first class improvements, and

25,000 sheep, more or less.

PEAK VALE AND CRAVEN, in the districts of Lichardst and South Kennedy, with

28,000 sheep.

2000 cattle.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street,

TO STUDMASTERS AND BREEDERS.

THE ROMERA STUD, bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

THE ROMERA STUD.

bred by the late Mr. Clark.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Andrew Town, Esq., of Richmond, to offer for sale, by private contract, the whole of the horse stock, comprising the following:

